

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 28

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
EDWIN CORBETT, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
C. C. ANDREWS, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.  
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5 Rua Fresca.  
D. F. WIGHT, U. S. N. Paymaster.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.  
H. L. BEARDMORE, B.A. Acting Chaplain.  
Residence.—135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Sunday-school chapel at Largo do Catete on each Sunday, as follows: Preaching in English at 11:20 a. m., and in Portuguese at 4 and 7 p. m. Sunday-school in English and Portuguese at 10 a. m.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: No. 47, Rua Santa Christina.  
City Rooms: No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.  
SAILORS MISSION.—163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m. every Sunday.  
FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Paróquias. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at (Barra Junction) at 7:43 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 3:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m., Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:12 a. m., Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barra Junction 7:12 p. m., Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Resende e Áreas line at Surubay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:22 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. at 3:28 p. m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m. and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:20, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:45, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:45 Cordeiro 1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo 4:53 and Macuco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:30 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Tragiche Mauá at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 48, and floor.  
GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Librarian.  
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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Librarian.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37 Rua do General Camará.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
LADISLAO DE SOUZA NELLO E NETTO, Director.

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73-106

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THE COMPANY  
takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its Central Office system and the public generally that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will be reduced as follows:  
Commercial lines:  
Per quarter, from..... 80\$000 to 50\$000  
Residence lines:  
Per quarter, from..... 60\$000 to 40\$000  
For lines of greater length than of two kilometers from the Central Offices at 89 Rua da Quitanda, Largo do Machado and Andaraí, the rates will be 12\$500 per quarter, in addition of the rates above stated, for each kilometer or fractional part thereof.  
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May 1st, 1882.  
W. I. Donshea  
Superintendent.

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Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this market for competition with those of European origin, has been for many years a specialty of their business, and references to the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly permitted—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they possess, and have successfully employed for this purpose.  
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This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit purchasers.  
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No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
Rio de Janeiro.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,  
the French packet of the 15th., and Royal  
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a  
other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian  
trade.

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Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.  
Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879.  
Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—75, Rua Sete de Setembro.

CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS :—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada :

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,  
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1882.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the circumstance that we have just  
entered upon the last quarter of the year, we must  
beg those of our subscribers who have not yet settled  
their accounts, to forward their subscriptions to us at  
an early day.

In order to determine whether the additional  
support for the coming year will be sufficient to  
add certain valuable and desirable improvements to  
this journal, we shall be pleased to send "The News"  
gratis to the end of the year to all new subscribers  
for 1883.

Desirous of still further increasing the value and  
efficiency of this journal, as a representative of the  
commercial interests of this community, we are  
convinced that, though there is much yet to be done  
by the editor, yet this purpose can not be thoroughly  
effected without an increase in the generous support  
already accorded.

We make these statements frankly at this time  
because we desire to add new facilities for commercial  
information to our columns, and because preparations  
must be begun at once if these improvements are to  
be realized for the coming year.

SOME week ago we took occasion to call  
attention to the existence of small pox  
in this city and to its alarming increase through-  
out the country. We had the satisfaction  
of publishing an item of news—and nothing  
more. Outside the communities where  
this loathsome disease was raging, there has  
been no interest whatever manifested in the  
danger. The press has been apparently un-  
conscious of the rapidly-increasing char-  
acter of the epidemic, and the government  
has given it not even a thought. And yet, in  
the face of all this apathy, the dreaded scourge  
has been steadily spreading over the coun-  
try, and even here in this capital, under the  
very noses of the imperial, provincial and  
municipal governments, it has grown to  
such alarming proportions that it may now  
be termed a veritable epidemic. Who knows  
that the number of deaths in this city from  
small-pox last month reached the aggregate  
of *one hundred and sixty-two*—an average of  
5.4 a day, or an annual average of 6 per thousand?  
And yet these are actually the official  
figures for the month of September, published  
from day to day without comment, and  
apparently without notice! If Rio de Ja-  
neiro escapes a terrible punishment for this  
apathy, it will be her good fortune and not  
her just deserts. In no other civilized city  
of the world would a total of 162 deaths  
from small-pox excite so little attention.  
We are now just entering the unhealthy  
season, where there will be enough to  
contend with without an epidemic of this  
character.

THE last report of the directors of the  
"Brazil Industrial" cotton factory affords  
some very valuable information in a matter  
of very great importance to the plantation  
interest of the province of São Paulo. The  
establishment of this factory near this city  
was made with the belief that an ample  
supply of raw cotton would always be found  
near at hand. At that time the province of  
São Paulo was devoting considerable atten-  
tion to the production of this staple, and the  
prospects seemed good for a never-failing  
supply. Contrary to this expectation, how-  
ever, the production of cotton in that  
province has been steadily decreasing, and  
during the past year the factory was actually  
compelled to obtain a part of its supply from  
Pernambuco. The consumption for the  
year was 8,981 bales, weighing 500,877  
kilogrammes. Of this quantity 7,574  
bales came from São Paulo, and 1,407 bales  
from Pernambuco. This statement is still  
another proof that the planters are continu-  
ing to put all their eggs into one basket.  
Cotton can be easily and profitably pro-  
duced in São Paulo, providing the industry  
is taken up with the proper spirit, and is  
relieved from all special burdens of taxation.  
Coffee may have been more profitable to  
the planter up to the present time, but it is  
highly improbable that the future will afford  
the same result. In this industry there has  
been continual over-production for some  
years, until now the prices are actually be-  
low the limits between cost and profit. In  
view of this fact it would certainly seem  
advisable that one more conscientious effort  
should be made to extend the cultivation of  
cotton instead of that of coffee. There are  
many districts in São Paulo which can  
produce a good quality of this staple, and  
with the proper effort it can be cultivated  
with profit. All the export and municipal  
taxes upon it can certainly be abolished, and  
the railway tariffs upon it should be largely  
reduced. It is a matter which deserves not  
only the consideration of São Paulo planters,  
but at thorough, conscientious trial.

THE trial of D. Rosa Mourão, on the 25th  
ultimo, for cruelty to the slave girl Monica,  
which occupied so much notice some  
months ago, resulted in the acquittal of the  
accused, as was expected. The defense was  
principally based upon the testimony of some  
medical men, who swore that the wounds  
exhibited by the girl were caused by falls.  
It was not explained how the girl could  
have fallen so many times as to cover her  
head, neck and body with ugly bruises and  
wounds, nor how she could have so repeated  
the accidents as to exhibit scars, half-healed  
wounds and fresh wounds all at the same  
time. And yet medical men have sworn  
to this as the cause, and a very sympathetic  
jury has accepted the plea. It will be remem-  
bered that when the case first came up there  
was medical testimony to the assumption  
that the wounds upon the neck and body  
were due to scrofula or syphilis; possibly it  
was the same testimony which is now given  
as to another cause. It was clear, however,  
even to the most casual observers, that the  
wounds were not due to any such cause,  
but to violence. A change of base was then  
found necessary, and now we have it. We  
have never been so sanguine as to expect  
conviction and punishment on this charge,  
but we certainly did not expect that the  
case would be made so grotesque a farce as  
this. It will take more than one generation  
to educate the public conscience up to the  
point of punishing one of the dominant race  
for cruelty toward a slave, and it will be  
many years to come before justice will be  
looked upon as anything else than a con-  
venient instrument for enforcing the will of  
those in power. No slave-holding com-  
munity ever yet accorded these rights to  
their slaves, and no transition to another

system ever yet brought with it an im-  
mediate change in this sentiment. It is  
a great gain of course, that the public  
is beginning to look upon these cruelties  
with indignation, and to give them wide  
publicity; but we have yet to learn of one  
single case of conviction and punishment  
for the offence. The case where the slave  
boy Jeronymo was literally whipped to death  
at Pelotas was afterwards quietly hushed  
up and is now forgotten. The several other  
cases of inhuman cruelty which we have  
noticed in these columns, have all dropped  
out of sight. All sentiment aside, there  
is no real, substantial public feeling against  
these practices. Whipping a slave to death  
is not murder in the eyes of the slaveholder,  
nor are irons and the lash the instruments of  
cruelty. These things are looked upon with  
indifference, and are accepted as a matter of  
course. The terrible punishments inflicted  
upon the unhappy slave girl Monica are no  
worse than those inflicted upon thousands  
of her class all through the country. There  
was a momentary indignation and outcry  
against the cruelty, but what has it amount-  
ed to? No one now cares one straw whether  
the crime is punished or not. There was pity  
and sympathy for the unhappy girl, but  
who feels that her punishments were crimes  
either against the law, or against humanity?  
The case will now drop out of sight forever,  
and will be forgotten; and the wrongs of  
one more helpless slave will go unredressed.

IS Mr. Hyde Clarke's paper read before  
the British Association, relating to statistics  
of the shipping trade of the world, he  
attributes England's supremacy to the  
enlarged territory and production of North  
America, the advance of South America,  
the practical opening of Africa west and  
south, the growth of the Australian colonies,  
the increase in Indian produce by the  
construction of railways; but most of all  
to the vast expansion of commerce in the  
Pacific, caused by the discovery of gold in  
California and Australia, and the trade  
which had sprung up with Chili and Peru in  
guano, nitre, wheat, and copper. Not  
for one moment doubting Mr. Hyde  
Clarke's sincere belief in the correctness of his  
reasoning, we must suggest that he has taken  
no cognizance of the primary cause of  
England's maritime increase. Taken from  
the new issue of Lloyd's Register we quote the  
following.

Number of vessels	Tonnage	Gross value
Iron steamers above 100 tons.....	5,934,851	£ 89,022,765
Iron and steel sailing ships.....	1,772,657	.. 20,671,884
Wooden and composite sailing ships.....	2,840,258	.. 17,041,548
Total.....		£126,736,197

In addition to these are steamers now  
under construction of the measurement of  
1,200,000 and of the value of £35,000,000.  
The value of the entire mercantile marine  
of Great Britain is £230,000,000. Will any  
one assert that Great Britain could put such  
enormous figures on record were it not for  
the absurd legislation of the American gov-  
ernment, restricting by means of unjust  
tonnage dues and obstructive navigation laws,  
the free use of American capital in this  
direction, capital which, though now em-  
ployed elsewhere, would at once be launched  
upon the seas in the shape of fast sailing  
ships and steamers were these laws repealed?  
Mr. Clarke has omitted to pay any atten-  
tion to this fact, and we should like to ask  
that gentleman what his candid opinion  
would be, supposing the abolishing of said  
laws to be carried into effect, of the prob-  
able result of a competition for the carrying  
trade of the world between Great Britain  
and a country which twenty years ago  
could point to almost equal tonnage figures,  
and that, too, laboring under the great dis-

advantages of scarcity of labor, exorbitant  
wages of workmen, a higher rate of interest  
in comparison with European interest than  
now, in short at a disadvantage in every  
respect except the cost of material. We think  
there can be but one answer to this ques-  
tion, taking into consideration the vastly in-  
creased wealth of the United States, the im-  
mense production which would then be  
all carried in American bottoms, and the re-  
duction in cost added to the increased facili-  
ties for construction, which latter, however  
are lying *perdu* until Congress recovers its senses.  
Give the devil his due, Mr. Clarke, and  
thank the present sapient law makers of  
the United States for preventing the eyes of  
all nations from feasting as much upon the  
stars and stripes as upon the red ensign, and  
in like measure for the increase of British  
tonnage to the given figures.

THE last specified period of the contract  
for the construction of the Rio do Ouro  
water works of this city, that of the con-  
tractor's guarantee, expired on the 27th ult.  
According to the terms of the contract and  
to all the ordinary laws of business, the  
accounts should have all been settled and  
paid on that date and the contractor dis-  
charged from all further liability. It is  
worthy of note, however, that nothing of  
this kind has been done. The cash sureties  
deposited by the contractor, are still  
retained by the government, no inventories  
have been taken, the final measurements  
have not been made, and not one single  
account has been liquidated. The claims  
against the government under this contract  
amount to about 1,500,000\$, the greater  
part of which promises to be lost. Even  
payments on undisputed accounts are  
wilfully delayed. The contractor has been  
subjected to needless delays in the execu-  
tion of his work, to the petty whims of gov-  
ernment engineers, to extra expenses for which  
no allowances have been made, to extra-  
ordinary requirements for which payment is  
refused, to losses on materials required by  
the government which now declines to  
accept them except at a ruinous reduction,  
to fines, delays, and annoyances of every  
kind and description. The Rio do Ouro  
tramway alone, which the contractor was  
compelled to keep up eighteen months over  
the time specified, has occasioned a loss of  
fully 400,000\$, which the government  
engineers now decline to recognize. Even the  
small amount of 8,000\$ expended in repair-  
ing damages after the rains of February and  
March last, at a time when the line was  
kept open simply for the convenience of the  
government, remains unpaid. The Pedre-  
gulho inclined plane, which was twice  
moved to suit the whims of the government  
engineers, leaves a loss of not less than  
25,000\$. Several branches of the work,  
notably that of the reservoirs, were carried  
out according to the plans and specifications  
of the government engineers, under their  
personal supervision, and then the contractor  
has been fined because of defective work.  
The contract guaranteed a premium to the  
contractor in case the introduction of water  
into the city was made before certain  
specified dates, and, although the gov-  
ernment engineers were decorated for this  
achievement, the contractor has been refused  
the premium. The personal prejudices of  
all the parties concerned, from the late  
Minister Barque de Macedo down to the  
lowest subordinate, have been allowed to  
influence the execution of the contract and  
its liquidation. The only logical conclusion  
to be drawn from the matter is that the  
government has fully resolved to delay and  
refuse payment in every possible case. Men  
who are openly hostile to the contractor,  
through personal difficulties, are placed in  
official positions where all the expert reports



and decisions must pass through their hands. Under such circumstances it is highly improbable that justice will be accorded in the settlement of these claims; it is even improbable that justice is intended. In this connection it is reported that the contractor, Mr. Antonio Gabrielli, has recently transferred all his claims to his bankers, who will hereafter press matters on the very substantial ground of cash advanced. It is to be sincerely regretted that this great enterprise has turned out in this way—either in a loss of credit to the government or a pecuniary loss to the contractor. However it may be settled, this one contract will hereafter be a stumbling block in the way of the government. No other contractor will knowingly place himself in a position similar to that just occupied by Mr. Gabrielli.

#### NEW SPANISH STEAMSHIP LINE

On Saturday, the 30th ult., the fine steamer *España*, of 2,700 tons, Captain J. M. San Pedro, arrived here from Europe, via Pernambuco and Bahia, and on the 2nd inst. proceeded for the Pacific coast, calling at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The *España* is the pioneer of a new Spanish line of steamers, which have excellent accommodations for passengers of all classes, and which will sail regularly from Bordeaux on the first of each month for Callao on the Pacific coast, calling at Santander, Coruña, Cadiz, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Valparaíso, returning by the same route.

The *Santa Domingo*, of about 3,000 tons, sailed from Bordeaux on the 1st instant, and will follow the *España* to the West Coast. Two magnificent steamers, of 3,500 tons each, are now approaching completion on the Clyde and will promptly be put on the line, the first being expected to sail from Bordeaux next month. The new steamers are being fitted with full powered engines, with the electric light, and all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers. This new line of steamers is the exclusive property of the Marqués de Campo, of Madrid, the largest individual steamship owner in the world, he having about £2,000,000, invested in steamships. He is the sole owner of two other steamship lines—viz: one from Liverpool to the Philippine Islands, consisting of 8 steamers, and the other from Bordeaux to the Gulf of Mexico, of 10 steamers—the former of 16,446 and the latter of 20,303 total tonnage.

#### THE NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law of industrial privileges, or patents, was finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies, in third reading, on the 27th ult., there remaining only the formal signing of the decree by the Emperor to give full and legal effect to the measure. The law was originally introduced into the Chamber by the late minister of agriculture, Benarque de Macedo, where it was passed on the 23rd of December, 1880. The narrow, stringent provisions of the measure, however, found little favor in the Senate, where some months since it was substituted by a new and better measure. This substitute was finally passed by the Senate on the 20th of July last, and was then returned to the Chamber for concurrence. The full text of the law is as follows:

The General Assembly decrees:

ARTICLE I.—In the concession of a patent to the author of any invention or discovery, the law guarantees the right of property and exclusive use.

Section 1.—For the effects of this law the following shall constitute an invention or discovery:

1st.—The invention of new industrial products; 2nd.—The invention of new processes or the new application of known processes for obtaining an industrial product or result;

3rd.—The improvement of an invention already

privileged, if it shall facilitate the manufacture of the product or the use of the privileged invention, or if it shall increase its utility.

Those industrial products, processes, applications, and improvements shall be considered new which up to the application for a patent have never, within or without the empire, been employed or used, and of which can neither be found descriptions nor publications of the method by which they can be employed or used.

Sec. 2.—The following inventions can not be made the object of a patent:

- 1st.—Those contrary to law or morality;
- 2nd.—Those dangerous to public security;
- 3rd.—Those noxious to public health;
- 4th.—Those which do not offer a practical industrial result.

Sec. 3.—The patent will be conceded by the executive power, after the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed in this law and in its regulations.

Sec. 4.—The exclusive privilege of a principal invention will only be valid up to 15 years, and that of an improvement to the invention, conceded to the author, will terminate at the same time with it. If public necessity or utility require the free use (*calificación*) of an invention, or its exclusive use by the state, during its privilege, the patent can be appropriated, in conformity with the legal formalities.

Sec. 5.—The patent is transmissible by any of the modes of cession or transference recognized by law.

ART. II.—Inventors receiving privileges in other countries can obtain a confirmation of their rights in this empire, provided that they fulfil the formalities and conditions of this law, and observe the further dispositions in force applicable to the case.

The confirmation will give the same rights as a patent conceded in the empire.

Sec. 1.—The priority of the property right of that inventor, who, having solicited a patent from a foreign country, shall make a similar petition to the imperial government within seven months, will not be invalidated by facts which may occur during this period, to wit: another similar petition, the publication of the invention, and its use or employment.

Sec. 2.—To the inventor who, before obtaining a patent, desires to experiment in public with his invention, or wishes to exhibit them in an exposition, official or officially recognized, will be granted a title provisionally guaranteeing to him his right of property for a specified time, and with the formalities required.

Sec. 3.—During the first year of the privilege only the inventor himself, or his legal successors, can obtain a privilege for improvements on his own invention. It will be permitted to third parties, however, to present their petitions within the said period in order to establish their rights.

The inventor of an improvement can not engage in the industry benefited while the privilege for the principal invention lasts, without an authorization from its author; nor can the latter employ the improvement without an accord with him.

Sec. 4.—If two or more persons solicit a privilege at the same time for an identical invention, the government, except in the hypothesis of § 1 of this article, will require that they shall previously determine the priority, either by means of an accord or in a competent court.

ART. III.—The inventor who seeks a patent, will deposit in duplicate in the department which the government shall designate, within a closed and sealed envelope, a report in the national idiom, describing the invention with accuracy and clearness, its purpose and the method of using it, with the plans, designs, models and samples which may contribute to an exact understanding of the invention and the elucidation of the report, so that any person cognizant of the subject can obtain or apply the result, means or product of which it treats.

The report shall clearly specify the characteristic feature of the invention (*privilegio*).

The extension of the right of patent will be determined by the said features, mention of this being made in the patent.

Sec. 1.—With the document for deposit will be presented the petition, which should be limited to one single invention, specifying its nature and its purposes or applications in accordance with the report and with the documents deposited.

Sec. 2.—If it shall appear that the subject of the invention involves an infraction of § 2, Art. I, or has for its object alimentary, chemical or pharmaceutical products, the government will order a previous and secret examination of one of the copies deposited, in conformity with the regulations to be issued; and in accordance with the result it will or will not concede a patent.

From a negative decision there will be recourse to the council of state.

Sec. 3.—With the sole exception of the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the patent will be issued without previous examination.

In the object of the privilege will always be

designated in a concise manner, with a reserve of the rights of a third party and of the responsibility of the government, in respect to the originality or utility of the invention.

In the patent of an inventor, privileged outside of the empire, it will be declared that it is valid so long as the foreign patent is in force, never exceeding the specified period of § 4, Art. I.

Sec. 4.—Beside the expenses and fees incurred the patentees shall pay a tax of 20\$ for the first year, 30\$ for the second, 40\$ for the third, increasing 10\$ for each year that shall ensue, over the preceding annuity, for the whole period of the privilege. In no case will the annuities be refunded.

Sec. 5.—To the privileged inventor who improves his own invention will be given a certificate of improvement which will be appended to the respective patent.

For this certificate the inventor will pay, once for all, an amount corresponding to the annuity which has become due.

Sec. 6.—The transfer or cession of patents or certificates will not enter into effect until it has been registered in the bureau of agriculture, commerce and public works.

ART. IV.—The patent having been issued, and within a period of 30 days, the opening of the deposited envelopes will take place, with the formalities which the regulations shall specify.

The report shall be immediately published in the *Diario Oficial* and one of the copies of the designs, plans, models or samples will be opened for the inspection of the public and for the study of interested parties, it being permitted to take copies.

§ 1.—In case the previous examination of which § 2, Art. III treats, has not taken place, the government, having published the report, will order a verification, by means of experiments, of the requisites and conditions required by law for the validity of the privilege, according to the method established for such examination.

ART. V.—A patent will become of no effect if it is annulled or shall lapse.

Sec. 1.—The patent will become null:

- 1st.—If in its concession any one of the requirements of §§ 1 and 2, of Art. I, has been infringed;
- 2nd.—If the patentee did not have priority;
- 3rd.—If the patentee shall have falsified the truth, or concealed essential matter in the report descriptive of the invention, whether in its object or in the manner of using it;
- 4th.—If the name of the invention shall be, with fraudulent purpose, diverse from its real object;
- 5th.—If the improvement shall not have the indispensable relation with the principal industry and can be constituted a separate industry; or there shall have been priority (*preferencia*) in the preference established by Art. II, § 3.

Sec. 2.—The patent will lapse in the following cases:

- 1st.—The patentee not making effective use of the invention within three years, counting from the date of patent;
- 2nd.—The patentee suspending the effective use of the invention for more than one year, except by cause of *force majeure* judged sufficient by the government, after consulting the respective section of the council of state;
- By use is understood in these two cases, the effective exercise of the privileged industry, and the supply of the products in proportion to their employment or consumption.

It being proved that the supply of the products is evidently insufficient for the needs of employment or consumption, the privilege can be restricted to a zone determined by an act of the government, with the approval of the legislative power.

3rd.—The patentee not paying the annuity within the terms of the law;

4th.—The patentee, residing outside of the empire, not constituting an accredited agent to represent him before the government, or in court;

5th.—Through the express renunciation of the patent;

6th.—The patent or foreign title upon an invention also privileged in the empire, being discontinued;

7th.—The term of the privilege having expired.

Sec. 3.—The nullity of a patent or of a certificate of improvement will be declared by a decision of the commercial court (*juicio comercial*) of the capital of the empire, by means of the summary process of decree No. 737, of November 25th, 1850.

The following are competent to promote an action for nullity:

The solicitor of the treasury (*procurador del fisco de la hacienda*) and his assistants, to whom will be forwarded the documents and proofs, corroborative of the infraction;

And any interested party, with the assistance of that official and his assistants.

An action of nullity in the cases of Art. I, § 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, having been begun, the execution of the patent and the use or employment of the invention will remain suspended until the final decision.

If the patent shall not be annulled, the patentee

will be reinvested in its enjoyment with the integrity of the term of privilege.

Sec. 4.—The lapse of patents will be declared by the minister and secretary of state for the affairs of agriculture, commerce and public works, with recourse to the council of state.

ART. VI.—The following will be considered infractors of the privilege:

1st.—Those who, without license from the patentee, manufacture the products, or employ the processes, or make the applications which are the object of the patent;

2nd.—Those who import, sell, or expose for sale, conceal or receive for the purpose of sale, counterfeited products of the privileged industry, knowing what they are.

Sec. 1.—The infractors of a privilege will be punished, in favor of the public coffers, with a fine from 500\$ to 5,000\$, and in favor of the patentee with from 10 to 50 per cent. of the damage caused, or which may be caused.

Sec. 2.—The following will be considered as aggravating circumstances:

1st.—The infractor to be or to have been an employee or workman in the establishment of the patentee;

2nd.—The infractor to associate with an employee or workman of the patentee for acquiring knowledge of the practical method of obtaining or employing the invention.

Sec. 3.—The cognizance of infractions of a privilege belongs to the *juices de derecho* (district judges) of the *comarcas* (districts) where they reside, who will issue, on the petition of the patentee or his legal representative, the warrants of search, apprehension and deposit, and will prescribe the preparatory or preliminary proceedings of the process.

The sentence will be governed by law No. 562, of July 2nd, 1850, and by decree No. 707, of October 9th, of the same year, so far as they apply to the case.

The products of which Nos. 1 and 2 of this article treat, and the respective instruments and apparatus, will be adjudged to the patentee, by the same sentence which condemns the authors of the infractions.

Sec. 4.—The process will not hinder an action by the patentee to secure indemnification for damage caused or which may be caused.

Sec. 5.—Commercial jurisdiction is sufficient for all the causes relative to industrial privileges, in conformity with this law.

Sec. 6.—The following will be punished, with a fine of from 100\$ to 500\$, in favor of the public coffers:

1st.—Those who announce themselves as possessors of a patent, using the emblems, marks, inscriptions, or labels upon products or objects prepared for commerce or exposed for sale, as if they had been privileged;

2nd.—Those inventors who continue to exercise an industry as privileged, the patent being suspended, annulled, or lapsed;

3rd.—Those privileged inventors who, in prospectuses, advertisements, inscriptions, or by any mode of public notice, shall mention patents without designating the special object for which they were obtained;

4th.—Those professional men or experts who, in the hypothesis of § 2, of Art. III, cause the general diffusion of the secret of the invention, without prejudice, in such case, to the criminal or civil actions which the laws permit.

Sec. 7.—The infractions of which the preceding paragraph treats will be prosecuted and judged as political crimes, in conformity with the legislation in vigor.

ART. VII.—When a patent shall be conceded to two or more co-inventors, or when it becomes common by a title of gift or succession, each one of the co-proprietors can use it freely.

ART. VIII.—If a patent shall be given or left in usufruct, the usufructuary will be obliged, when his rights cease through the extinction of the usufruct or termination of the term of privilege, to give to the owner of the property the value at which it shall be estimated, calculated with relation to the time which the usufruct has lasted.

ART. IX.—The patents of invention already conceded will continue to be governed by the law of October 26th, 1830, there being applied to them the dispositions of Art. V, § 2, Nos. 1 and 2, and of Art. VI of this present law, with the exception of pending processes or actions.

ART. X.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

The town of Livingston, Guatemala, has been made a free port for ten years, beginning with January 1, 1883.

The officers of the garrison at the Island of Malta by means of a telephone attached to the cable wire distinctly heard the bombardment at Alexandria, a distance of 600 miles. This is what might be termed participating in hostilities at long range.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The comet has arrived, according to the latest mail advices, at Canaã, province of Ceará.

—The present session of the Minas provincial assembly has been prorogued to the 15th inst.

—The extraordinary session of the Pernambuco provincial assembly was formally opened on the 30th ult.

—A telegram from Pará announces that the September customs receipts at that port were 1,008,162\$236.

—The president of Paraná has been authorized to use the public funds for the suppression of an epidemic of small-pox now raging at Paranaguá.

—A quarrel occurred at Campinas on the 26th ult. between three Italians and a Portuguese. The latter, Manoel Pedrosa, was shot with a revolver, and died on the following day.

—An American, known familiarly as Guilherme, was assassinated at S. Simão, São Paulo, on the 25th ult., by a notorious cut throat, named João Pinto. The assassin was afterwards captured.

—The *Artista* of Rio Grande says that the president of that province has decided that all beer introduced into that province, whether national or foreign, is subject to the 50 reis tax imposed by the last provincial assembly.

—A slave boy named Manoel was tried at Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 21st ult., for assassinating his overseer on the 1st of April last. He was discharged by the jury on the ground that the crime was occasioned by the threats, whippings and blows of the overseer.

—An assassination occurred recently on a plantation in the parish of Santa Rita de Cassia, Minas Geraes, an overseer being killed and cut into pieces by slaves. Seven of the slaves were afterwards captured, there having been ten concerned in the crime.

—According to the last *relatoria* of the president of Minas Geraes, there is no appropriation for the payment of the employees of the savings bank of that province. The government is asked to make suitable provision for the early payment of the overdue salaries.

—On the 26th ult. the president of the province of Espírito Santo instructed the provincial treasury to emit one hundred apolices of 1,000\$000 each, amounting to 100,000\$, in payment of the floating indebtedness of expired years (*exercícios findos*). The new issue will draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

—The coffee exporters of Santos have resolved to take legal action against the provincial treasury of São Paulo for the recovery of the taxes illegally collected from them under the repealed 10 per cent. additional tax, imposed by a former legislature. This step is occasioned by the late decision of the president of that province against the repayment of the tax.

—Samples of refined sugar from Tucuman, Argentine Republic, have recently been exhibited at the office of the *Jornal do Recife*, with the pointed intelligence that its price at the place of shipment is 4\$200 per arroba, against 5\$500 and 6\$000 for the inferior article now made in Pernambuco. The *Jornal* very reasonably invites the attention of planters and refiners to this fact.

—The city of São Paulo was entertained the other day by the spectacle of some forty runaway slaves being marched down to the English railway station under a military and police escort of 52 men. They were sent from the station to Araras under an armed escort of 32 men. These slaves had run away because of ill treatment, and the province undertakes to catch them and escort them back.

—A fire broke out in the Pará custom house on the morning of the 6th ult., but was fortunately extinguished before doing much damage. A few pieces of luggage belonging to an actor, and some volumes of merchandise, were burned and damaged by water, the whole loss not exceeding 12,000\$. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been a cigar stub carelessly thrown away inside the building.

—Some time ago the crime of reducing a black boy to slavery at Tatubá, São Paulo, was denounced in the Paulista newspapers. Legal steps were taken to punish the master, and the priest who falsified the registry. A lawyer was employed by the accused, who undertook the case on condition that the boy should be delivered over to him. This was agreed to, and the result is that the criminals are discharged and the boy is working on the lawyer's plantation in company with his slaves. This is justice with vengeance!

LIVERPOOL ranks as the most important port in the world, with an annual tonnage of 5,647,372; London stands second, with a tonnage of 2,330,688; Glasgow third, with 1,432,364; New York fourth, with a tonnage of 1,153,676.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the "Macahé e Capuços" railway amounted to 119,913\$000. The expenditures are not published.

—The July receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 290,667\$720 and the expenditures to 156,620\$430, leaving a surplus of 134,047\$290.

—The contract for the prolongation of the Sorocabana railway from Boituva to Botucatu, without onus to the province, was signed at São Paulo on the 25th ult.

—The July receipts of the Paulista railway, of São Paulo, amounted to 191,926\$500, and the expenditures to 71,872\$490, leaving a surplus of 90,054\$010.

—The project of a railway to Angra dos Reis was approved by the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly, in first reading, on the 29th ult.

—The August receipts of the "Recife ao Linoeiro" railway of Pernambuco amounted to 12,455\$750, and the expenditures to 19,426\$440, leaving a deficit of 6,970\$690.

—The bill now before the Senate for the extension of the Mogiana railway to the Rio Grande provides for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 7,000,000\$ for a period of twenty years. The privilege is to extend over a period of fifty years. The work must be begun within one year from the passage of the bill.

—Civil engineers Antonio Joaquim de Almeida Faria and Mauricio José Brochado have asked the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly for a privilege and interest guarantee for a railway from Carangola to Coqueiro, a station on the S. Antonio de Padua line. They want an exclusive privilege for sixty years.

—The amounts of railway guarantees paid at London for the first half of the current year were as follows:

Paraná Railway Co.....	£31,631	9	10
Minas and Rio Co.....	39,235	6	10
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Co.....	43,521	16	5
Natal and Nova Cruz Co....	21,148	5	3
Great Western of Brazil Co..	19,332	3	7
Comde d'Eu R. R. Co.....	16,442	11	6
D. Theozina Christina Co....	10,763	18	4
Alagoas R. R. Co.....	8,453	10	5
	175,529	1	5

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires *Herald*, September 15.

—We hear of the purchase by a French company of 120 leagues of land in the vicinity of Trepucau.

—A branch line of railway from Frias station, on the Cordoba and Tucuman line, to the city of Santiago del Estero, has been finally decreed by the national government.

—So numerous are the cases of small-pox that have appeared of late that the municipality is in search of a suitable 'local' for the establishment of a small-pox hospital.

—We have before us the municipal balance sheet for the month of August just past which shows a total movement for the month thus:—  
—Cash debit \$2,795,497 against a credit of \$3,561,774.

—The national executive has sent a message to Congress, asking for a supplementary vote of \$261,884.63 to pay off the balance of the account owing upon the construction of the railway from Cordoba to Tucuman.

—With regard to the amount of stamps that should be used in the sales of public lands, the minister of finance has ordered that for the sale of 4 leagues, or fractions of the same, stamps to the amount of \$1.10 shall be paid.

—From Montevideo we learn that the political elements which have been stagnant for some time are beginning to ferment and there is not a little agitation going on among the leaders of the different parties.

—From Paraguay, which, we are happy to hear, is steadily and unostentatiously progressing under the benign influences of industry and peace, we learn of the election of General Caballero as President of the republic.

—The provincial government having decreed "no hay lugar" to the petition of the Southern railway for indemnification for injuries sustained by that line during the revolution of 1880, that company have carried their case to the Supreme Court of Justice.

—The municipality have engaged a gang of 200 peons for the purpose of relaying the petrified kidneys, with which most of our streets are paved. The corporation has been driven to this by the continual fire kept up by the press as to the disgraceful state of most of the outlying streets.

—We are happy to say that no serious misunderstanding exists on the subject of Misiones between this republic and Brazil. The rumors to the contrary which are so assiduously propagated from various sources have their falsity imprinted upon their faces and they have no weight in any circle where the existing relations between the two countries are properly understood.

From the *Herald*, September 14.

—Yesterday the 6th Cavalry received 39 months' arrears of pay.

—The U. S. Corvette *Marion* was to leave Montevideo for the United States on the 23rd.

—During the first fortnight of September the immigration office has despatched 323 persons to the different colonies in the provinces.

—The government has ordered the department of national engineers to make the necessary studies for a wharf in the port of Viñania, Patagonia, for the loading and discharging of cargo.

—There is a great movement in the Entre Rios camps, settlers coming largely from Brazil. The movement within a year on these camps is without precedent and still goes on, cattle are there very scarce just now, no one caring to sell.

—In a few days the Italian corvette *Victor Plandi* will be here, with the Prince Luigi di Drago on board. H. R. H. is enjoying a cruise round the world, and he will spend some days in Montevideo and this city.

—The new government tender *Tucuman* is daily expected in port. She is intended for the use of the custom house; she is of the same size and form as the *Capital*, and is the second of the four steamers built for the government in England. Each of these steamers cost \$17,000.

—The direction of revenues has requested the minister of finance to impose the fine of \$1,000 gold, on one of the leading saladero-men of Magdalena for his neglect of the hygienic precautions he and his colleagues in trade have been directed to adopt.

—From Paysandu we hear that the camps are in such a flourishing state that competent parties are of opinion that the *farms* of the saladeros will commence this year much earlier than generally. It is believed that by the end of October or the beginning of September, at the latest, their work will commence.

—The board of health of the Itabanera parish resigned "en masse" yesterday. The reason assigned by them to the municipality for doing so, was that the said municipality had ceased for some time to pay the \$2000 allowed the board per month for office rent, working expenses, etc.

—The total importation of foreign money into this country during the past year, reduced to hard dollars, has been (gold and silver) \$4,157,648 and the exportation during the same period \$2,991,305, the importation thus showing an excess over the exportation of \$1,166,343, the total transactions abroad in coin amounting to \$7,148,953. We find England credited with 50 per cent to the Banda Oriental the remainder to various other nations.

—A few days since we showed ourselves interested in the accomplishment of railway communication with Bolivia; we are now able to give some statistics of the traffic already existing between the two countries, as likewise between us and the Pacific. The movement of merchandise to and from Bolivia from the year 1879 to 1882 has increased by 2,027,290 kilos, that is calculating what remains of the present year by the result of the first half. The detail of interchangeable merchandise which has taken place over the North Central Argentine railway in these 3 years and a half is as follows:—

In 1879.....	73,900 kilos
— 1880.....	794,820 —
— 1881.....	2,140,026 —
— 1882.....	2,101,100 —

or an average increase of 1,277,461 kilos or about 1,200 tons, or over 1700 per cent. of movement of 1879, or an average of 486 per cent increase per annum.

—The company for exportation of fresh meat, of which Mr. Drayble is the representative in Buenos Aires, has just bought 300 square squares of land of Dr. Costa, paying this gentleman 1,800,000 dollars for them. A society in this city, formed of a strong commercial house and one of the principal cattle consignees, have offered to deliver to that company 300,000 carcasses, put on board, frozen, at the rate of 50 paper dollars each, guaranteeing a minimum weight of 50 lbs. The company refuses this offer on the ground that it wished to make the first trials from its own purchases. The company formed for this object have already prepared their shells, lighters, freezing apparatus, etc., so that in case the offer was accepted they would be able to deliver the exporting company ten thousand carcasses at ten days notice. In case they should arrive at no understanding we have reason to believe that before the end of the year a new and powerful company will arrive in the River Plate for the exportation of meat on the freezing principle.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The new law relating to joint stock companies has finally passed the Senate.

—An imperial decree of the 16th ult. concedes a privilege to Alexandre Delmar for improvements in the hydraulic system of mining, of his own invention.

—The government has taken the preliminary steps of convening a "Congreso Pedagógico" in this city, by inviting Counselor Leoncio de Carvalho to undertake its organization.

—The minister of justice has ordered that seeds of several varieties of the cotton plant shall be sent to the penal colony of Fernando de Noronha for experimental cultivation. We are inclined to think that hemp should have been tried first.

—The Senate passed an amendment to the electoral reform law, in 3rd reading, on the 27th ult. The amendment is intended to simplify the qualifications of voters, the great mass of which are practically disfranchised under the original law.

—In view of the desire on the part of some patriots to afford better protection to national industries, we shall soon expect to see Deputy Felicio dos Santos clamoring for the suppression of all foreign gas companies, and for a prohibitive tariff on kerosene. It will be a grand thing for tallow dips.

—Among the many hide-bound projects of Deputy Felicio dos Santos for the protection of domestic industries is a measure to levy a tax of 18000 per metrical ton every foreign vessel entering a Brazilian port with cargo from some other port of empire. Each foreign seaman will also pay a per capita tax of 4\$000.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro is considering a project for connecting Nictheroy with this city by means of a bridge. The enterprise is fully as stupendous as it is foolish and unnecessary. It would be just a little more important to first give Nictheroy the benefit of a system of water and drainage works.

—The new ten reis postage stamps have been issued. They are of the same size and appearance of the 100 reis stamps, and are a dull brown in color. Their resemblance to the 100 reis stamps is so close that much confusion is sure to arise from their use. It can not be said that they are either well designed, well engraved, or well printed. The ink is bad and the paper is worse.

—The American scientific expedition to Patagonia to observe the transit of Venus will be under the direction of Lieut. Samuel W. Very, U. S. N., who will be assisted by O. B. Wheeler, assistant astronomer; William Bell, photographer; and Irvin Stanley, assistant photographer. The station selected is Santa Cruz, Patagonia. The flagship *Albatross* will receive the party at Montevideo and convey them to Santa Cruz.

—The directors of the Monte Pio Cereal held another meeting on the 29th ult. to resolve the difficulties of that institution. It was proposed to reduce expenses in the administration of the institution, to remove to a less expensive building, and to reduce the number of medical examiners attached to it. Dr. Benjamin Constant also presented new mortality tables for adoption. In view of the fact, however, that the old managers are still at its head, to whom experience has brought little or no wisdom, it would seem best to wind up the concern at once.

—A letter from Mrs. Emma Manson, of Bath, Maine, has just been placed in our hands, acknowledging the receipt of 650\$000 from the friends of George Manson, first officer of the *George Peabody*, who was murdered in this port in April last. She desires to express her heartfelt gratitude to those kind friends whose charitable sympathy provided for the burial of her husband's remains, and whose generosity remembered those at home who would suffer so deeply through this affliction. But few of those who were parties to this generous act are now here, but we trust that the earnest thanks and gratitude of the unfortunate wife will eventually reach each one of them.

—We have received the "Summer Number" of the *London Graphic*, one of the richest numbers thus far issued of that widely-known publication. In its speciality, that of color-printing, the *Graphic* is unquestionably without a rival, and has won a position in the art-world which well reflects the highest credit upon its publishers as well as upon the artists whose pencils have contributed to its embellishment. The success of their enterprise, as the publishers inform us, is fairly shown by the results of a preceding special number, of which 520,000 copies were printed, at a cost of \$85,000. The issue was out of print in a very few days. The labor involved is shown by the fact that the letter-press and color printing required a total of over 15,000,000 impressions. In this age of great enterprises, this art-work of the *Graphic* certainly deserves a high place.



—The last Casino ball of the season occurred on the evening of the 3rd inst.

—The second exhibition of Brazilian coffee in this city will be formally opened at the Typographia Nacional on the 15th inst.

—A cable message from Halifax on the 30th ult. announced the sailing of a new steamer of the Canadian line, the *Ville de Paris*.

—The deficit in the Monte Pio Geral of this city, through the bad management of its directors, is said to be about 7,000,000\$.

—The Conde d'Eu has recently been making a visit through the eastern and southern sections of the province of Minas Geraes.

—The British bark *Forest Queen*, which was run ashore near Cape Frio with fire in her hold, has transferred a part of her cargo to the Brazilian bgn. *Atrevo*.

—The first steamer of the new Spanish line, the *España*, established by the Marques de Campo, entered this port on the 30th ult. The new line will run between Europe and the Pacific.

—The representative of the American line, in this city, has offered to the government gratuitous passage for the transit of Venus commission sent to the West Indies, and which sailed on board of the *Cyphrenes*. The government has accepted the offer.

—The director-general of the postoffice has lately adopted a uniform for the office employees, the carriers, etc., which will consist of a blue coat with buttons containing the word "correio," and a dark blue cap ornamented with a crown of gold within an envelope-shaped border of silver. The uniforms came into use on the 1st inst.

—The official mortality report of this city for the first half of September gives the total number of deaths as 449, or an average of 30 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 33.7 per thousand. There were 82 deaths from small pox, 74 from consumption, 31 from intermittent fevers, and 1 from yellow fever. The rapid increase in the deaths from small pox has thus far excited no comment.

—It is pleasing to note that Dr. Bezerra de Menezes is advocating a new project of municipal reform before the Chamber of Deputies. The ex-boss is so well posted on this question that his views will be listened to with great interest.

—The minister of empire will receive the reunited sections of empire and finance of the council of state to-day for the purpose of considering the crisis in the affairs of the Monte Pio Geral. This step has been occasioned by representations from policy-holders against the measures adopted by the directors of that institution.

—A meeting of 58 shareholders of the new Banco de Credito Real, of São Paulo, representing 10,200 shares, was held in this city on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of discussing a representation to the government against the late action of the general assembly in voting 350,000\$ to the promoter of the bank. The feeling was decidedly averse to the payment of any such sum for such a purpose.

—A wholesale dealer in fruits at the city market, named Antonio Thomé Varejão, has been brought to grief lately on a charge of circulating counterfeit money. In dealing with his up-country customers he was always short of change, and was obliged to pay them with new 200\$ notes. The notes are now beginning to come back. Varejão knows nothing about it, however, and declares himself ignorant of their character.

—The passage of the new law of patents in the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th ult., was the occasion of a characteristic protest from Deputy Felício dos Santos, the leader of the ultra-protectionists. The protest of this gentleman relates to those provisions which permit a person to explain his patent, and a foreigner to import his manufactures into the country. The protectionists represented by this gentleman are averse to the foreigner in every particular except in so far as he can contribute to their advantage.

—A banquet was given by members of the Club de Engenharia to their president Dr. A. A. Fernandes Pinheiro on the evening of the 23rd ult., on the event of the closing of the first congress of Brazilian railways, over which he had presided with so great judgment and satisfaction. A large number of prominent engineers, contractors, manufacturers and journalists, were present. The banquet was by far one of the most successful and elaborate affairs of the kind that has ever been given in this city, both as to management and as to the high professional standing of the gentlemen present.

#### THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA.

Within the last 12 years the population of Russia has increased very rapidly. The total increase is said to be 14,500,000. For the various divisions of the empire the following are the present returns:

Russia in Europe, 75,067,788; Poland, 7,219,077; Finland, 2,028,021; Siberia and Central Asia, 15,186,456, or a total of 100,038,384. Twelve years ago the total was 85,586,646. Poland, during the last 65 years, has increased from 2,217,287 to her present total, 7,219,077.

#### LINES TO A GUINEA HEN.

I hear thy squawk at morning time, sweet bird;  
When rosy-tinted clouds float in the skies,  
Through dewy distances thy song is heard;  
Above the robin's note thy carols rise,  
Not low and bashful; no, but glad and strong  
Snatches to the clouds thy clear, exultant song.

I cannot catch thy warbled note, sweet hen;  
Would thy soft numbers might inspire my rhyme!  
Could I but make your cackle with my pen,  
How down the ringing corridors of time  
I'd send thy vesper hymn, dear speckle-back—  
K'n'ka, k'n'ka, ka, ka, k'n'ka, ka, kwack!

Thy feet are swifter than the sands of time;  
When down the lane I hear thy distant squeak,  
I see thee, through the fence get up and clink  
And cross the meadow, one quick, speckled streak;  
Swift be the bolt to catch thee on the fly,  
And ostriches, that see thee run, go home to die.

I see thy papier-mâché head, shy Guinea hen,  
Where flame the scarlet poppies in the sun;  
To reach thy nest, far from the haunts of men,  
About four thousand miles thou hast to run;  
Deep in the lending grass, close by the old rail fence,  
You lay your lays in eggstasy intense.

When evening falls, and loud the crickets sing,  
I see you duck beneath the morose bars,  
And in the orchard's gloom, you bashful thing,  
You lay yourself to roost beneath the stars;  
And still with tireless squawk your vigils keep  
And strive to sing your answering mates to sleep.

I glean the lesson of thy life so sweet,  
To toot my horn, though I may sell no clam;  
To make no carol loud, my footsteps fleet,  
That men may hear, but not come where I am;  
And hide my treasures where no human arm, you bet,  
Can take my unsung songs to make an omelet.

—Burlington Hawkeye.

#### SLAVERY AMONGST ANTS.

One of the most curious results of the investigations of Sir John Lubbock into the habits of ants is the fact that some of the species are confirmed slave-holders. More than that they exhibit all the infirmities and weaknesses of their human prototypes, as the inevitable and legitimate results of the evil. The following extracts from Sir John Lubbock's *Ants, Wasps and Bees* will afford an idea of the demoralizing influences of slavery upon these little creatures:

"Most ants will carry off the larvae and pupae of others if they get a chance; and this explains, or at any rate throws some light upon, that most remarkable phenomenon, the existence of slavery among ants.

*Polyergus ruficornis* present a striking lesson of the degrading tendency of slavery, for these ants have become entirely dependent on their slaves. Even their bodily structure has undergone a change, the mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers, deadly weapons indeed, but useless except in war. They have lost the greater part of their instincts; their art, that is, the power of building; their domestic habits, for they show no care for their own young, all this being done by the slaves; their industry, they take no part in providing the daily supplies; if the colony changes the situation of its nest, the masters are all carried by the slaves on their backs to the new one; nay, they have even lost the habit of feeding. Huber placed thirty of them with some larvae, and pupae and a supply of honey in a box. 'At first' he says 'they appeared to pay some little attention to the larvae; they carried them here and there, but presently replaced them. More than one half of the Amazons died of hunger in less than two days. They had not even traced out a dwelling, and the few ants still in existence were languid and without strength. I commiserated their condition, and gave them one of the black companions. This individual unassisted, established order, formed a chamber in the earth, gathered together the larvae, excited several young ants that were ready to quit the condition of pupae, and preserved the life of the remaining Amazons.'

This observation has been fully confirmed by other naturalists. However small the prison, however large the quantity of food, these stupid creatures will starve in the midst of plenty rather than feed themselves.

M. Forel was kind enough to send me a nest of *Polyergus*, and I kept it under observation for more than four years. My specimens of *Polyergus* certainly never fed themselves, and when the community changed its nest, which they did several times, the mistresses were carried from the one to the other by the slaves. I was even able to observe

one of their marauding expeditions, in which, however, the slaves took a part.

I do not doubt that, as Huber tells us, specimens of *Polyergus*, if kept by themselves in a box would soon die of starvation, even if supplied with food. I have, however, kept isolated specimens for three months by giving them a slave for an hour or two a day to clean and feed them. Under these circumstances they remained in perfect health, while, but for the slaves, they would have perished in two or three days. Except the slave-making ants and some of the *Myrmecophorus* beetles above described, I know no case in nature of an animal having lost the instinct of feeding.

These four genera offer us every gradation from lawless violence to contemptible parasitism. *Formica sanguinea*, which may be assumed to have comparatively recently taken to slave-making, has not as yet been materially affected. *Polyergus* illustrates the lowering tendency of slavery. They have lost their knowledge of art, their natural affection for their young, and even their instinct of feeding! They are, however, bold and powerful marauders.

In *Strongylognathus*, the enervating influence of slavery has gone further, and told even on the bodily strength. They are no longer able to capture their slaves in fair and open warfare. Still they retain a semblance of authority, and when roused will fight bravely though in vain.

In *Antecryptus*, finally, we come to the last scene of this sad history. We may safely conclude that in distant times their ancestors lived, as so many ants do now, partly by hunting, partly on honey; that by degrees they became bold marauders, and gradually took to keeping slaves; that for a time they maintained their strength and agility, though losing by degrees their real independence, their arts, and even many of their instincts; that gradually even their bodily force dwindled away under the enervating influence to which they had subjected themselves, until they sank to their present degrading condition—weak in body and mind, few in numbers and apparently nearly extinct, the miserable representatives of far superior ancestors, maintaining a precarious existence as contemptible parasites of their former slaves. I do not now refer to slave-making ants, which represent an abnormal, or perhaps only a temporary state of things, for slavery seems to tend in ants, as in men, to the degradation of those by whom it is adopted, and it is not impossible that the slave-making species will eventually find themselves unable to compete with those which are more self-dependent, and have reached a higher phase of civilization."

#### WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The advance sheets of the census of 1880 present many facts that are new even to the best informed persons. One which touches on the labor question as regards wages, gives the average amount of wages earned per year by each individual laborer (including all ages and both sexes) in 20 of the leading cities of the United States. The highest average is in Washington, \$547, and the lowest in Milwaukee, \$321. Next to Washington stands San Francisco, \$359, and next to the latter Brooklyn, \$466. Notwithstanding the fact that Washington stands at the head of the list for liberal wages paid, it should be remembered that many of the workers in that city are in the employ of the government at highly remunerative wages, while the second city on the list—San Francisco—has very few citizens in government employ. From this it is plain that wages are higher in San Francisco than in any other city in the United States, if we exclude government employees and their wages from our calculations.

#### A STEAM LINE BETWEEN LISBON AND WEST AFRICA.

The official journal of Portugal publishes the text of a law authorizing a contract made in December last by the Portuguese government with the National steamship company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Lisbon and West Africa. The new line will have for extreme points Lisbon and Mossamedes, whilst the intermediary stations will be Funchal (Madeira), St. Vincent and Santiago (Cape Verde Islands), Prince Island, San Thomé, Rio Zaire (Congo), Ambriz, Loanda and Benguela. The steamers for this service must be at least four in number, and must have a minimum gross tonnage of 1080 tons each. They must be built specially for this service, and will always be under given conditions, for the use of the available, state. The company is further bound to establish a monthly service between the islands of the Cape Verde archipelago, and further between the archipelago and Boulam. This service will be effected by steamers of 450 tons. The Portuguese government guarantees to the National company, for the steamship service between Lisbon and Mossamedes, and that between Boulam and the Cape Verde Islands, an annual subvention of thirty millions of reis, towards which the Cape Verde colony will have to contribute a minimum annual payment of seven millions of reis.

#### THE HARBOR OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Mr. Preller, the United States vice-consul at Rio Grande do Sul, states that in a previous report to his department the hope was expressed that a new bar would probably open to the southward. Unfortunately this expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, from bad to worse has been the order of the day, and matters continue so unsatisfactory that Mr. Preller has felt it to be his imperative duty to bring the true position in which shipping coming in that way is placed under, to the notice of his department, as due publicity seems requisite in order to avoid great delay, detention of cargo or even disaster. In his previous despatch Mr. Preller had recommended that vessels should on no account load to a maximum of over 11 feet. For some months, he remarks, this draught has been proved to be excessive, and the best proof is that twenty vessels, after long delay outside the harbor (one, in fact, after discharging a portion of her cargo of railway iron), proceeded on to Montevideo, where they forwarded great portions of the cargoes to Rio Grande. Vessels cutward bound were in several instances detained at the bar four, five, and nearly six months, and had also to discharge part cargo in order to get over. Mr. Preller adds that at the time of writing all charters were made to limit the draught of vessels to load produce at the port to about 10 feet, the consequence being that the majority of craft were able to load 10 feet more than half their cargoes. In Mr. Preller's opinion, it seems clear that costly works of art will be the only effectual means of remedying the evil, and these not being even projected, he thinks he is right in recommending that vessels bound to Rio Grande do Sul should in no case exceed a draft of 10 English feet.

—It is said that the minister of agriculture is now organizing tables for a fourth distribution of the emancipation fund.

#### COMMERCIAL.

October 4th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold 27 d.	
do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 84 per \$1. stg.	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	\$897
do of \$1. stg. in Brazilian gold....	8 84
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....	21 1/16
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 780 m. gold	
do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 80 per \$1. stg.	42 12 1/2 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \$1 stg.) in Brazilian	
currency (paper).....	2 374
Value of £1 sterling " "	11 395

#### EXCHANGE.

September 23.—The market to-day continued firm but inactive. The banks drew at 21 1/16 and private paper was negotiated at 21 1/16. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, 118 3/10 buyers.

Sept. 25.—There was no change to-day, either in the tone of the market or in the rates, small transactions being effected at 21 1/16 bank and 21 1/16—21 3/16 private paper on London. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, no buyers.

Sept. 26.—The banks opened to-day at 21 and later in the day the English banks drew at 21 1/16 on head office, the reduction being caused by the great scarcity of private bills. The latter were negotiated at 21 1/16 and 21 3/16. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, 118 4/10 buyers.

Sept. 27.—This morning the banks drew at 21 1/16 until noon after 11 a.m. when the Banco do Commercio adopted the rate of 21 1/16 at which the English banks then drew on head office. The business done was again unimportant at 21 1/16 bank and 21 3/16—21 1/16 private on London and 451 bank paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 4/10 for delivery on October 3rd.

Sept. 28.—The market opened firm, all the banks drawing at 21 1/16, but after 2 p.m. this rate was again withdrawn and substituted by that of 21. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 21 1/16—21 1/16 on London and 553 on Hamburg. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, 118 4/10 buyers.

Sept. 29.—Today the banks drew at 21, finding, however, few takers. The business in private paper was also insignificant at 21 1/16—21 3/16 on London. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, 11 420 buyers.

Sept. 30.—The market to-day presented no new feature, a limited amount of business being transacted at 21 bank and 21 1/16—21 3/16 private paper on London. Sovereigns closed at 118 4/10 sellers, 11 420 buyers.

October 2.—The Banco do Commercio adopted to-day the rate of 21 1/16 at which the English banks also drew on head office. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/16 and 21 3/16 on London and at 555 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118 4/10 and 11 420 cash.

Oct. 3.—The market to-day presented no change. Bank paper was easily obtainable at 21 1/16, but there were few takers, and private paper was negotiable at 21 1/16—21 3/16 bills continuing extremely scarce. Sovereigns sold at 118 4/10 cash.

Oct. 4.—There is no change in the market today.

—The September returns at the custom house show the total receipts to be 3,588,131,794 as follows:

Imports.....	2,656,492,421
Despacho marítimo.....	13,080 264
Exports.....	915,597 188
Other sources.....	9,960 921

Deposits..... 3,588,131,794  
 Restitutions..... 254,511 997  
 Inland revenue returns..... 404,087 439

—The goods despatched for export at the Rio custom house during the month of September were as follows:

Coffee.....	597,988 bags	9,686,566 970
Sugar.....	13,368 bags	181 000
Hides.....	14,492	84,254 000
Tobacco.....	93,288 kilos	47,799 600
Roswood.....	945 pieces	26,704 300
Tapica.....	760 barrels	6,015 000
Horns.....	39,000	2,840 000
Parallelopipeds.....	20,734	1,135 400
		9,986,576 550

—The 597,988 bags of coffee had the following destinations:

United States.....	244,054	6,146,891 460
Europe.....	169,456	3,111,883 740
Canada.....	569	12,415,350
Cape of Good Hope.....	19,300	233,520 000
River Plate.....	3,160	157,182 600
Valparaiso.....	357	6,751 500
	597,988	9,986,566 970

the value having been assessed as follows:

13,368 bags at 347 per kilo	4,638 736
102,368 " " 324 " "	33,167 472
132,317 " " 318 " "	42,081 546
661,703 " " 314 " "	207,537 100

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sept. 22.

75 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
15 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	200 000
5 Fidelity Insurance.....	200 000
15 Confiança Insurance.....	50 000
5 Sto. Antonio de Padua R.R.....	196 000
50 do.....	198 000
50 Leopoldina R.R.....	200 000
150 Carris S. Christovão.....	360 000
400 Leopoldina delatentes.....	200 000
200 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int.....	79 1/2 %
130 do.....	80 %

Sept. 23.

74 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
1,000 do of small amounts.....	1,065 000
1,000 do.....	1,060 000
1 Provincial apolices of Rio Grande.....	93 %
50 Banco Predial.....	153 000
10 do.....	154 000
140 do.....	155 000
20 do.....	156 000
200 Carris S. Christovão.....	364 000
200 Carris Urbanos.....	263 000
18 Sorocabana R.R. [outs. sale].....	110 000

Sept. 25.

61 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
1,000 Provincial apolices.....	103 1/2 %
20 Banco do Brazil.....	294 000
50 Banco Industrial.....	216 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II.....	110 000
44 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	35 000
4 do.....	34 000
100 Carris S. Christovão.....	350 000
100 Carris Urbanos.....	267 000
20 do delatentes.....	93 %
40 Banco Predial hyp. n. with interest.....	80 %
20 Docas D. Pedro II [outside sale].....	120 000

Sept. 26.

5 Six per cent apolices.....	1,064 000
37 do.....	1,065 000
14,000 Provincial apolices of 108.....	102 1/2 %
40 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	156 000
75 Banco Predial.....	150 000
11 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	35 000
125 Carris Urbanos.....	261 000
50 Botanical Garden R.R. for Sept. 30.....	185 000
50 Sorocabana R.R. [outs. sale].....	107 000
100 do do.....	108 000
100 do do.....	109 000

Sept. 27.

25 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
9,000 Provincial apolices.....	102 %
20 Banco Predial.....	150 000
710 do do for Sept. 30.....	160 000
22 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	35 000
50 Sorocabana R.R.....	107 000
100 do.....	108 000
100 do.....	109 000
20 Botanical Garden R.R.....	185 000
200 do buyer's option till Jan. 31.....	107 000
100 Carris Urbanos buyer's option till Nov. 4.....	267 000
60 Commercio e Lavoura.....	100 000

Sept. 28.

9 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
11 do do.....	1,055 000
20 Banco do Commercio 1st serie.....	225 000
105 Banco Predial.....	150 000
11 Industrial Fluminense.....	125 000
24 Macahe e Campos R.R.....	228 000
20 Docas D. Pedro II.....	123 000
50 do.....	121 000
200 Carris Urbanos.....	263 000
100 do ex-dividend's option till Feb. 28.....	265 000
25 Banco Predial hyp. n. with interest.....	80 %

Sept. 29.

17 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
150 do.....	1,067 000
7,000 do of small amounts.....	1,060 000
10 Banco do Brazil.....	295 000
5 Banco Rural.....	286 000
125 Banco Industrial.....	235 000
20 Banco Predial.....	170 000
50 Confiança Insurance.....	50 000
112 Sorocabana R.R.....	159 000

50 Santo Antonio de Padua R.R..... 196 000  
 9 Companhia Agricola Pastoral..... 35 000  
 40 Carris Urbanos..... 250 000  
 50 Servigos Maritimos..... 250 000  
 150 Banco Predial hyp. n. with int..... 80 %

Sept. 30.

15 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
20 do.....	1,065 000
4 do do.....	1,065 000
10 Petropolis R.R.....	170 000
11 Navegacao Iguaçuense.....	180 000
12 Santo Antonio de Padua R.R.....	196 000
287 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with interest.....	80 %
180 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie [outs. sale].....	185 000

50 Six per cent apolices..... 1,067 000  
 120 Banco do Brazil..... 294 000  
 27 Camargola R.R..... 183 000  
 22 Carris S. Christovão..... 360 000  
 25 Navegacao Iguaçuense..... 185 000  
 75 Leopoldina R.R..... 195 500  
 140 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int..... 80 %

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee.—The quiet tone which was ruling on the day of our last report, on the 27th ult., has continued since then, exporters awaiting further reductions in prices on the part of the dealers, in view of the continuance of heavy receipts and the absence of improvement in consuming markets.

Those reductions have not yet been made, currency prices to-day being the same as on the 27th ult., at which our market closes inactive.

The sales since the 27th ult. have been 165,000 bags, viz:

120,000 bags for United States	Europe
32,090 " "	Cape of Good Hope
3,300 " "	Elsewhere
8,130 "	

and the total sales during the month of September amount to 558,510 bags, viz:

345,320 bags for United States	Europe
170,630 " "	Cape of Good Hope
13,250 " "	Elsewhere
29,250 "	

558,510 bags.

Receipts in September have averaged 70,310 bags per day and during the first 3 days of this month the daily average has been 12,958 bags.

We quote, per 100 kilos:

Washed.....	35 250 — 45 000
Superior.....	4 680 — 4 900
Good first.....	3 810 — 3 850
Regular first.....	3 270 — 3 400
Ordinary first.....	2 850 — 3 060
Good second.....	2 380 — 2 590
Ordinary second.....	1 840 — 2 110
Capitimas.....	2 320 — 2 590
Escolha.....	1 350 — 1 560

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

	p 100 lbs	per cwt	per lb.
Prime United States.....	4 350 net	41 9	0 48 cts
Good.....	3 850 net	37 2	0 42
Fair to good.....	3 650 net	34 4	0 39
Fair.....	3 550 net	33 6	0 38
Good Channel.....	3 150 net	31 0	0 34
Fair.....	2 600 net	24 7	0 27
Low.....	2 350 net	22 7	0 24

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 % in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 206,000 bags.

The clearances have been:

	United States	Europe	Sept. 25	New York Br str Shire	Sept. 26	New York Br str Shire
25	Port bk Triunfo de Goyra.....	10,000				
27	Bahia Am bk Spolice.....	7,000				
28	Galveston Gr bk Arica.....	4,000				
30	New York Br str Crest.....	26,458				
30	Galveston Br bk Dutcher of Lancaster.....	3,800				
Oct. 2	New Orleans Nor bk Krager.....	7,730				
2	Bahia Am bk Seren.....	9,600				

Sept. 22 London Br str Elle..... 13,391  
 23 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos..... 1,003  
 23 Marseilles Fr str Roan..... 15,618  
 21 Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso..... 11,260  
 27 Lisbon L. O. Nor bgn Rio..... 3,000  
 29 London, Antwerp Br str Halley..... 10,110  
 29 Havre Fr str Brs Pedro..... 7,200  
 30 Gibraltar L. O. Dutch bgn Rio..... 3,553  
 30 Bordeaux Fr str Niger..... 499  
 Oct. 2 Liverpool Fr str Britannia..... 600

Sept. 22 River Plate Br str Arica..... 207  
 22 Valparaiso " do..... 100  
 23 Montreal and Toronto Fr str Coude d'Eu..... 659  
 23 Port Natal Fr bk Penit..... 2,600  
 25 Cape Town Sw bk Mathilda..... 2,200  
 25 River Plate Fr str Orizaba..... 1,192  
 27 do do Ir str Thales..... 318  
 28 Valparaiso " Avancada..... 200  
 Oct. 2 River Plate " Tago..... 794

The total clearances in September were: 568,131 bags, against 575,940 in Sept. 1881.  
 " Europe 172,800 " 161,652 "  
 " C. of Good H. 9,900 " 17,458 "  
 " Canada 659 " "  
 " River Plate and West Coast 7,777 " 6,301 "

and the total clearances during the 9 months from January 1st to September 30th amount to:

	bags	bags
1,624,328 for United S. against 1,525,600 same per. 81		
731,698 Europe.....	1,398,904	
4,941 Canada.....	81,100	
67,230 C. of G. H.....	81,100	
34,380 R. P. & W. C.....	39,312	

2,481,958 bags 3,041,696  
 showing a decrease of 560,000 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

101,668 bags increase to United States	
4,241 " " Canada	
647,285 decrease to Europe	
13,580 " " Cape of Good Hope	
4,952 " " River Plate and West Coast.	

Receipts in September have averaged

	1882	1881	1880
20,319 bags per day			
against 18,374 " in Sep. 1881			
" 16,370 " " 1880			
" 16,607 " " 1879			
" 12,455 " " 1878			
" 12,137 " " 1877			
" 8,578 " " 1876			

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 3 months from July 1st to September 30th amount to

	1882	1881	1880
1,307,567 bags			
against 1,321,248 same period 1881			
" 1,171,811 " " 1880			
" 1,021,601 " " 1879			
" 947,483 " " 1877			
" 931,679 " " 1876			
" 698,699 " " 1875			

Compare with the receipts in August those of Sept. show an increase of 150,000 bags or 5.50 bags per day.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 3 months from July 1st to Sept. 30th.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	481 485	481 485	481 485
Baltimore.....	107 544	113 552	124 550
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	13 080	—	3 500
New Orleans.....	20 150	84 673	64 781
Savannah.....	7 751	5 850	8 972
Mobile.....	3 000	9 500	—
Galveston.....	15 285	14 000	3 500
St. Thomas f. o.....	—	—	4 000
San Francisco, Cal.....	1 000	—	—
Total.....	630 401	680 344	613 379

Channel f. o.	1882	1881	1880
Havre.....	13 188	41 850	28 810
Antwerp.....	35 184	43 154	13 309
North of Europe & Baltic.....	134 702	141 203	105 767
Liverpool, London & South Ion.....	48 326	63 670	54 101
Bordeaux.....	3 644	19 343	9 301
Lisbon f. o.....	6 500	15 724	33 695
Portugal.....	50 390	1 658	254
Mediterranean.....	80 437	73 490	53 720
Total.....	321 310	409 899	799 179

ELSEWHERE	1882	1881	1880
Canada.....	610	—	17 792
Cape of Good Hope.....	14 935	13 061	13 571
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	40 948	32 597	31 363

UNITED STATES	1882	1881	1880
United States.....	630 401	680 344	613 379
Europe.....	321 310	409 899	799 179
Elsewhere.....	40 948	32 597	31 363
Total.....	992 759	1 122 927	943 941

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	1,181,314	1,017,885	794,309
Baltimore.....	200,576	260,109	293,272
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	13,080	3,500	—
New Orleans.....	840	—	3,500
Savannah.....	21,047	18,045	13,820
Mobile.....	6,800	9,500	—
Galveston.....	64,322	106,985	105,650
St. Thomas f. o.....	37,777	24,500	254
San Francisco Cal.....	1,000	—	—
Total.....	1,624,328	1,525,600	1,226,643

Channel f. o.	1882	1881	1880
Havre.....	7,700	30,271	14,900
Antwerp.....	42,694	48,799	82,085
North of Europe & Baltic.....	68,744	202,811	62,510
Liverpool, London & South Ion.....	38,328	58,225	50,074
Bordeaux.....	10,717	21,812	14,512
Lisbon f. o.....	13,466	69,757	39,738
Lisbon f. o.....	36,441	74,977	65,548
Portugal.....	4,698	9,742	747
Mediterranean.....	157,875	231,801	105,900
Total.....	731,698	1,398,904	763,611

ELSEWHERE	1882	1881	1880
Canada.....	4,042	—	18,810
Cape of Good Hope.....	67,530	30,313	30,043
River Plate & West Coast.....	24,380	—	—
Total.....	105,947	30,313	79,761

UNITED STATES	1882	1881	1880
United States.....	1,624,328	1,525,600	1,226,643
Europe.....	321,310	409,899	799,179
Elsewhere.....	40,948	32,597	31,363
Total.....	2,481,958	3,041,696	2,057,065

Imports.





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17-06

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" 9	Neva.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Havre & Antwerp.

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Harris.....	" 10th
Tycho Brahe.....	" 15th
Brachet.....	" 20th
Ptolemy.....	" 25th
Desclée.....	" 30th

**To Europe:**

Dante.....	Oct. 5th
Narvigh.....	" 15th
Thalée.....	" 20th
Phaetón.....	" 25th

**To the Southern Ports:**

Cervantes.....	Oct. 4th
Catoy.....	" 10th
Calderon.....	" 15th
Canova.....	" 20th

**To the River Plate:**

Pascal.....	Oct. 4th
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Hipparchus.....	" 24th

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